

LAUD THE PRESIDENT

Speakers at Convention Believe in Him.

THINK HE IS ON RIGHT TRACK

Rev. Mr. Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, and Rabbi Gries, of Cleveland, in Addresses Before Religious Education Association, Appreciate His Handling of Problems of Nation.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Departmental Sessions.
9 a. m., and throughout the morning and afternoon, at the Y. M. C. A., Arlington Hotel, First Congregational Church, George Washington University, and Western Presbyterian Church.
Fourth General Session.
8 p. m., in the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets.
Adjournment.

President Roosevelt was lauded for his appreciation of the problems confronting the nation in the addresses of two principal speakers at the evening general session of the Religious Education Association in the First Congregational Church last night.

Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, first speaker, and Rabbi Moses J. Gries, pastor of the temple in Cleveland, Ohio, declared that the President fully appreciated the difficulties and problems to be faced by the nation.

Dr. Gladden spoke of his appreciation of the need of education in the principles of social justice as applied to our complex industrial life. Rabbi Gries declared President Roosevelt sees the problems of the nation as problems of moral right and moral wrong. He praised the "courageous President" for his attitude in this way.

A Better Attendance.

The meeting was much better attended than that of the night before. All the speakers made excellent addresses, and were applauded when reference was made to President Roosevelt.

Rev. Mr. Gladden said, in part:

Rev. Mr. Gladden's Address.

"The religious forces of the community include the Christian homes, the churches with all their affiliated agencies, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, the King's Sons and Daughters, a part of the social settlements, the distinctively religious schools and colleges, and the religious press.

"The moral forces include the common schools, the press in its best estate, various organizations, whose objects are avowedly moral, such as temperance societies, and societies for the suppression of vice, and those settlements which are not professing religious agencies.

"What does the nation most need in the days through which we are passing? It needs education in the principles of social justice. It needs to be taught how these principles apply to our complex industrial life. Many things have been going on among us, the nature of which the people at large do not clearly apprehend. I think it is the supreme obligation of the man at the head of the nation at this hour to make the people understand these things. That obligation he has faithfully discharged. The people do understand these things to-day—thanks to Theodore Roosevelt. And they are not likely to forget their indebtedness to the man who has led them into the light and shown them the path of national safety and honor."

Memorial by Rabbi Gries.

The address of Rabbi Gries was a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. He spoke with deep feeling of the wonderful genius of the man, and of the great lesson taught by him. He declared Lincoln to be an illustration of the real aristocracy. Lincoln, he declared, to be greater than emperors or kings, and to show the inborn right of man and not the divine right of kings.

The speaker denounced the persecution of the peasantry in Russia, and then came down to the problems of class in America, proclaiming the problem to be whether trusts and corporations or the government should reign supreme. He declared America to be in need of a "thackeray" to write a "Book of Spobs of the New Rich." He said, in part:

"More than forty years have passed since the death of Abraham Lincoln. One year from to-night we shall celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. He is the greatest man the republic has produced—one of the truly great of all history.

"In my boy's room at home hangs the picture of the rude log cabin—the birthplace of Lincoln. What one of us was born under conditions so lowly, in a home so poor? Lincoln's name will forever be associated with the idea of human liberty.

"Lincoln's life is a protest against a false aristocracy. We need an American 'thackeray' to write a 'Book of Spobs of the New Rich.' Lincoln was never rich; he always belonged to the common people. Who were the rich men of Lincoln's day? Who ruled the exchanges? Who were the kings of the market places? Already they are forgotten and buried in oblivion. It is not how men are born, of what ancestry and parentage; whether one be born patrician or plebeian, in a palace of the Capital or in a log cabin in the woods. Heart, soul, and mind make men what they really are. Character distinguishes the true aristocrat. To the true aristocracy of character the poor and humblest may belong."

Prof. Jones' Address.

"The Religious Education of the Individual for the Social Life" was the subject of an address by Prof. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College. He declared the influence of the home and other surroundings were the principal factors in social education, saying: "We can no more live into ourselves than can a cell of the body.

"The kind of religious education that will best suit the individual for social life," said the speaker, "will be an education which makes his life normally, naturally, even unconsciously, contribute to the development of society and to the spiritual enlargement of the group to which he belongs." He declared the best method of religious education for that purpose to be one which brought the learner into possession of Christ's revelation of the meaning of life.

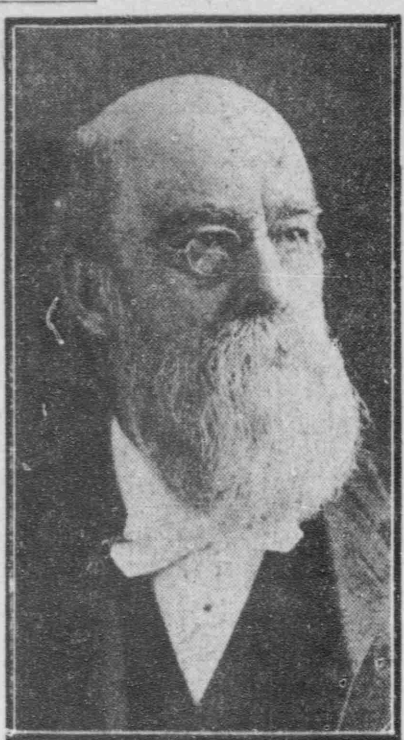
Following the above addresses, three five-minute speeches were delivered, on the general subject of "The Religious Education Association and the Life of the Nation." The speakers were Richard

WELL-KNOWN RELIGIOUS WORKERS.



GEORGE ALBERT COE,

Member of Executive Board.



REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN,

Speaker at Last Night's Session.

Cecil Hughes, president of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Prof. George Albert Coe, of Northwestern University, and the Rev. W. C. Bittling, of St. Louis, Mo.

The second general session of the convention was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the First Congregational Church with devotional exercises, led by Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Minutes of the last convention were read and officers elected, after which a survey of the work of the association was made by Henry F. Coe, general secretary of the R. E. A., of Chicago. The annual survey of the progress in moral and religious education was read by Rev. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass., and a discussion of the surveys was indulged in by the following: William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Frank Knight Sanders, secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company; Samuel A. Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; and Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago.

At 2:30 o'clock the delegates assembled at the First Congregational Church, and went in a body to the White House, where they were received in the East Room by President Roosevelt.

The President made a brief address, in which he highly commended the work of the association. He said:

Address of the President.

The President said: "Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen—It is a very real pleasure to me to greet the members of this association. I doubt if there is any lesson more essential to teach in an industrial democracy like ours than the lesson that any failure to train the average citizen to a belief in the things of the spirit no less than the things of the body must in the long run entail misfortune, shortcoming, possible disaster upon the nation itself.

"It is eminently right that we Americans should be proud of our material prosperity. It is eminently right that we should pride ourselves upon a widely diffused and exceedingly practical system of education. I believe in both, but neither will avail if something else is not added to the nation.

"The material prosperity is essential as a foundation, but it is only a foundation, and upon it must be built the superstructure of the higher moral and spiritual life; for otherwise in itself the material prosperity will amount to but little. So I believe in the spiritual life, and I should see that the children should be trained not merely in reading and writing, not merely in the elementary branches of learning strictly so defined, but trained industrially, trained adequately to meet the ever increasing demands of the complex growth of our industrialism, trained agriculturally, trained in handicrafts, trained to be more efficient workers in every field of human activity.

Must Be Trained.

"But they must be trained in more than that or the nation will ultimately go down. They must be trained in the elementary branches of righteousness; they must be trained so that it shall come naturally to them to abhor that which is evil, or we never can see our democracy take the place which it must and shall take among the nations of the earth.

"In making an address in greeting any body like this, I always want my words taken at their exact face value. I do not believe even in teaching what cannot be practiced. I do not want ever to hear a man say he pays no regard to the things of the body in life as it is to-day. On the contrary, would tell every young man that it is to him to poll his own weight, to take care of himself, and take care of those dependent upon him.

"He cannot do anything for others until he has first made it certain that he will not be a burden upon others. I want to see a man able to earn his own livelihood. I want to see the woman able to do her part as housewife and mother. But all my plea is that the man shall not be content with merely that; that the man shall realize that under a certain point has been reached, the increment of his fortune, the increment of his material well-being amounts to but very little compared to the result of effort spent in other directions."

Session Closes To-day.

The convention will adjourn this evening after the close of the fourth general session in the First Congregational Church. The greater part of the day will be spent in meetings of the departments.

In the evening Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, will read from the scriptures and lead in prayer. Resolutions will be adopted, and Lyman Abbott, editor of "The Outlook," will deliver an address, taking as his subject "The Significance of the Present Moral Awakening of the Nation." "The Demands of the Christian Ideal of the Nation" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Charles B. Galloway, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Election of Officers.

At the morning session the following officers were elected:

President, Frances Greenwood Peabody, Boston, Mass.; first vice president, Benjamin Elmer Wheeler, Boston, Ontario; Pastoral, Harwood, New York City; Charles R. Van Hise, Madison, Wis.; John E. McFadden, Toronto, Canada; Walter Miller, New Orleans, La.; Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Floyd W. Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wallace M. Mullee, New York City; Mrs. Andrew MacLachlan, Glasgow, Ill.; George B. Stewart, Auburn, N. Y.;

Directors at large—Charles R. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Kent, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel A. Elliot, Boston, Mass.; Robert A. Falconer, Toronto, Ontario; Paul Harwood, New York City; Charles R. Van Hise, Madison, Wis.; John E. McFadden, Toronto, Canada; Walter Miller, New Orleans, La.; Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Floyd W. Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wallace M. Mullee, New York City; Mrs. Andrew MacLachlan, Glasgow, Ill.; George B. Stewart, Auburn, N. Y.;

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G. P. O. PAID DEARLY

Audit System Shown to Be Expensive Luxury.

PROBABLE PAY OF EMPLOYEES

Vice President Raynor Probably Had No Complaint to Make of Amount Received—Treasurer Handy Said to Have Been Unwilling Witness Before Printing Committee.

What The Audit System, of 52 Duane street, New York, cost Uncle Sam during the several months the concern, with many ramifications, virtually ran the Government Printing Office, is not yet definitely known.

The compensation for services of doubtful value amounted to about \$100,000. The sum of \$1500 was paid to the "system" weekly. There is no record of the salaries paid by the "system" to its employees. Vice President Raynor, head and front of the concern in Washington, who, with his assistants, kept elaborate quarters at the government's expense, probably drew a good salary. Treasurer Handy, financial backer of the system, told the Printing Committee of Congress he did not know what compensation Vice President Raynor received.

In fact, Treasurer Handy was a most unwilling and reluctant witness as to the business of The Audit System. He professed to know little about it in detail.

Knew He Paid the Bills.

He only knew that he paid the bills, sending a weekly check to Washington to meet the pay roll. It has been stated that some of the men on the "system's" pay roll who were exercising a most potent influence in the G. P. O. received fat salaries, but as a matter of fact nobody knows.

Mr. Raynor, it is to be assumed, was well paid, perhaps receiving as much as \$100 a week, but the subsidiaries may have been paid \$25 a week and less for their services. The interest in all this revolves about the profitable profit of The Audit System upon its contract proper, apart from its supplies business on the side.

The fact that W. A. Root, the Washington agent of The Audit System, with offices in the Munsey Building, recently saw fit in an interview to disclaim all connection with it, has caused no little comment. Mr. Root said he knew no more about The Audit System than about any other concern in Washington; that he represented The Audit System Supplies Company, yet it is well known that The Audit System Supplies Company was but recently organized, and Mr. Root has been the recognized agent of The Audit System itself for months past, as is shown by the telephone directory. In fact, not until the recent disclosures resulting in the ousting of The Audit System from its job was Mr. Root's connection with it concealed or questioned.

Problematic Question.

Whether The Audit System is liable, under the statutes, is problematical. Employees of the government cannot be interested in government contracts, without rendering themselves criminally liable. This fact was emphasized in a most wholesome way in connection with the Post-office Department scandals a few years ago. But the men who operated The Audit System were not employees of the government in the literal sense, as they were not on the government pay roll.

But it is held by some lawyers that in engaging to render a specific service for the government, and becoming installed in government quarters, these men, in fact, if not technically, did become employees of the government, and should have been stopped from taking a hand in furnishing supplies to the government—especially in the case of the work of The Audit System. The facts brought out before the Printing Committee show clearly that The Audit System, The Audit System Supplies Company, and the Suffolk Distributing Company were practically one and the same concern, as evidenced by the same men and having one and the same object—that of getting into the contracts possible with the government.

The facts in the investigation, which Mr. Rossiter and a capable corps of experts are vigilantly conducting, nothing has developed tending to affect the integrity of the late Public Printer, Charles A. Stillings. But the investigation has disclosed a condition of affairs showing a want of executive ability on his part. Instead of being thoroughly systematized, the printing office has been so oversystematized—if the work of The Audit System may be properly so termed—that it is more difficult to-day to get at the facts in any given direction than it was months ago, when the printing commission took the initial steps to put the Printing Office on a businesslike basis.

Government Not Molested.

That there have been extravagances—unnecessary purchases, amounting to many thousands of dollars—is unquestioned. While these purchases were unnecessary, however, in a few words disclosed, as in a few instances, that the government was molested in them.

The most serious reflection upon Mr. Stillings' administration is found in the fact that he chose The Audit System, of 52 Duane street, New York—a concern of no established reputation; one practically unknown in such line of work—for so important an undertaking. The Audit System could not point to any big business that it had systematized.

Mr. Raynor was not known for any marked achievement in that line. The men he brought with him had no standing as experts, yet Mr. Stillings put these men into the Government Printing Office, and in a little while they became more powerful than was he himself. As already stated, they practically ran the establishment. The Audit System's work was law. Employees stood in fear of The Audit System. To question its methods or criticize its work was to jeopardize position. This phase of Mr. Stillings' regime for the past few months is inexplicable.

Why, even his friends are asking, did he trust the Printing Office to such a concern? Why did he select The Audit System—a audit system—the first place? Why did he not inquire as to its antecedents? Originally, when asked as to the probable cost of installing an auditing system, Mr. Stillings roughly estimated it might be \$15,000 or \$20,000. It proved to be \$100,000 after it had cost the government \$100,000. Vice President Raynor told a reporter it ought to have at least five years more to complete its work.

Well Out of the Way.

With the suspension of Mr. Stillings, however, and the advent of Mr. Rossiter and the corps of governmental experts, it was found The Audit System is well out of the way, and that the work it has performed is worth much less than the \$100,000 paid for it.

The other quite serious reflection upon Mr. Stillings' administration is found in the fact, as shown in Mr. Haven's report, that the printing for the department in recent months cost from 25 to 50 per cent more than it ever cost before.

This, evidently, was the result of the systematizing done by The Audit System—the "installation" and "hunt for lost motion," of which so much was said.

It is understood the printing commission will soon resume its end of the investigation, which will have to do almost solely with contracts and the relation thereto of The Audit System, The Audit System Supplies Company, The Suffolk Distributing Company, and, possibly, other offshoots or branches of the parent concern.

REFUSED TO TESTIFY.

Miss Dick Declines to Recite Facts of Alleged Robbery.

Declaring her mother and employer would not allow her to go on the witness stand, Miss Jennie Dick, fifteen years of age, 628 L street northwest, refused to testify yesterday morning in the Police Court against William N. Holliday, a negro, who is charged with having robbed her of \$10 Tuesday afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Ralph Given dismissed the case and Holliday was released.

FELLED AND ROBBED

Miss Schaeffer Latest Victim of Highwayman.

GETS THE PURSE AND ESCAPES

After Being Knocked Down by Blow on Back of Head, Thief Holds Her on Pavement Until He Obtains Pocketbook and Money—Does Not Know Color of Assailant.

Knocked down by a blow on the back of the head, Miss Anna Schaeffer, of 1216 Eighteenth street northeast, was robbed of her pocketbook, last night, about 9 o'clock, at Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-third street northwest.

The attack was made in the full glare of an electric light, and many persons were in the immediate vicinity.

Miss Schaeffer was on her way to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. She heard a quick movement behind her, and before she could turn was felled to the ground by a blow. Just before the attack, she had taken her pocketbook, containing 50 cents, some papers and receipts, and her eyeglasses, from her dress. Her assailant held her to the ground with one hand, and with the other wrenched her purse from her. She did not get a look at his face, and is unable to say whether he is colored or white.

She Saw a Negro.

She thinks, however, he is a negro, because she saw a negro standing in the shadow of a tree at Twenty-second and I streets.

Miss Schaeffer is employed as clerk at the Patent Office. Since last September twenty attacks have been made on white women by negroes. No arrests have been made, and the police have no clew to work on, as the man ran away in the darkness without being seen.

SCOTTISH CLANS AT DINNER

Members of Society Gather in Force at the Arlington.

They Sing Native Songs, Recite Verse, and Eat Many Good Things—The Toasts.

For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

In line with the sentiment expressed in the above quotation from the Scotch bard, Burns, the clans of the Scotch Society gathered last night at the Arlington Hotel for their annual banquet.

This occasion is looked forward to with much pleasure by the Scotchmen residing in Washington, as they have an opportunity to hear words of praise for their native country, and join in the choruses dedicated to Scotland and the bonnie lassies.

The banquet was held in the small ballroom, which was graced with palms and bunting, the tables being arranged in the shape of a gridiron. There were present about fifty-five members and guests, among whom were real Scotchmen and near-Scotchmen prominent in every walk of life.

The officers of the St. Andrew's Society are: William F. Small, president; John McGregor, first vice president; William H. H. Stevenson, second vice president; J. H. Small, Jr., treasurer, and Arch. M. McLachlan, secretary.

Mr. W. F. Small, president of the society, stated the objects for which the dinner was given, and in a few words welcomed the guests. In the course of the banquet an interesting programme was given, including a chaff talk by the well-known cartoonist, Mr. C. K. Berryman; recitation, "The Light Brigade," by Col. J. H. Stevenson, an eye witness; songs, "Scotland Yet" and "Land of the Leal," by Mr. C. F. Stanley, and a recitation, "Tam O' Shanter," by Col. Stevenson.

The President of the United States, Hon. William B. McKinley, in a strong speech, responded to the toast, "The Phil of the United States." Other toasts were: "King of Great Britain," Hon. F. B. Campbell; "Scotland," Thomas C. Easton, D. D.; "Lincoln," Hon. James MacLachlan; "Washington City," Justice T. H. Anderson, and "The Lassies," Alex. McKenzie.

The menu was in verse and written in Scotch dialect, of which the following is a sample:

Wi' calling an' on half salt sair
Is starrin' ever so fine,
Wi' cock a leekie into in turn,
Twill make the Scot's heart swell.

The other courses were written thus: Barquette of Scotch woodcock; finnan haddie, St. Andy's peach, Bilt of beef ca'd Robbie Burns, "a wheen o' sma' peas," consist squabs, "a' o' cakes," ice cream, toastit crackers wi' roquefort, coffee, cigars, and hot ramsey.

At the close of the dinner all joined in singing "America" and "Auld Lang Syne." Those present were: Messrs. John McGregor, George Gibson, J. H. Small, Jr., Daniel Fraser, Frederick McGuire, Alexander McKelrich, Lewis Clephane, Colin H. Livingston, Alexander McKenzie, Henry Simpson, George H. Brown, E. M. Byrnes, J. Harry Cunningham, W. T. Gahner, John Robertson, Charles E. Stewart, William Ramsay, A. M. McLachlan, Rev. Thomas Gordon, J. H. McGowan, Dr. Barnes, James H. Cameron, A. E. L. Leckie, William H. H. Stevenson, J. G. Morrison, John B. Morrey, Charles F. Stanley, Judge Anderson, A. E. Alexander, Thomas P. Morgan, Charles E. Gallier, Dr. George McDonald, William McLachlan, Gen. J. J. Gordon, Eugene H. MacLachlan, Hon. D. E. McKinley, Hon. Philip P. Campbell, Hon. James MacLachlan, John Joy Edson, C. K. Berryman, Paul Pearson, J. T. Hendrick, Clarence Norment, Mr. McGee, Joseph R. Edson, James W. H. H. Stevenson, George W. White, Donald A. Stuart, Charles E. White, and Rev. Thomas C. Easton.



THE PALAIS ROYAL.

TO-DAY

It's Remnant Day here, and all five floors are dotted with Bargain Tables. Two of the first floor tables are only told of in detail below. Come prepared to find equally good bargains on all tables on all floors.

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THE PALAIS ROYAL, G St., 11th St. A. LISNER.

WORTHLESS CHECK GIVEN.

Hoyt Arrested in Pittsburg at Instance of Local Concern.

Albert Hoyt, alias John M. Hoyt, and said to live in New York, was arrested in Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday afternoon at the request of the Washington police on a charge of forgery and of obtaining goods on false pretenses.

About a week ago Hoyt, it is alleged, bought a suit of clothes and an overcoat from the firm of Parker, Bridget & Co., valued at \$80, and gave a certified check for \$110 on the Mutual National Bank of New York, receiving \$50 change. The check was returned yesterday afternoon as worthless. The case was immediately reported to the police.

Detective Furman left late yesterday afternoon for Pittsburg, armed with a warrant to bring him back to Washington.

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DIED.

BERGMAN—On Tuesday, February 11, 1908, at 3:40 p. m., LEON BERGMAN, wife of Henry E. Bergman, aged sixty-nine years.

FUNERAL from her late residence, 1310 Sixth street northwest, Friday afternoon, February 13, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

DORSET—On Wednesday, February 12, 1908, JANE DORSET, daughter of Marion and Emily Jackson Dorset, aged five years.

FUNERAL from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Dorset, at 2:30 p. m., from 2123 Eighteenth street northwest. Friends invited.

DUNN—On Tuesday, February 11, 1908, at his residence, 363 G street southeast, J. WILSON, son of L. W. and Elizabeth Wilson Dunn, aged twenty-four years and one month.

FUNERAL services will take place at Trinity M. E. Church, corner Fifth and G streets southeast, at 11 o'clock this morning. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.